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## INTERNATIONAL

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## U.K. Race Debate Escalates

By William Lynch

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Although goes by the more sophisticated name of "immigration," the issue in Britain is fast becoming the focal point of a national political debate.

The traditionally tolerant nature of the British public has been under the impact of only nowhere immigration in the former colonies in the East Indies, Africa and Asia.

As Lord Pitt, Britain's only

longer ashamed of being

part.

This "legacy of empire we ever dreamed of," as a senior government official termed it, is increasingly troubled Britain, from the ranks of blue-collar workers who fear for their jobs to the members of Parliament.

Into the Open

And it was at the parliamentary level that Margaret Thatcher, leader of the opposition Conservative party, brought the issue into the open at the national level, warning that any Britons are afraid of being "swamped by people of a different culture."

In so doing, she shifted what had been a muted subject into the London Daily Mail is called "the most urgent issue in Britain," immigration" in Britain, "immigration"

is a code word for the race issue.

Public opinion polls in Britain suggest that voters consider immigration, mainly of "coloreds," among the most serious problems facing the country.

Consequently, Mrs. Thatcher has been praised for raising a vague subject to the level of public discourse. Conversely, she has been criticized for being at best an opportunist and at worst a racist.

Although non-white immigrants still account for only about 5.5 percent of the population of 56 million, many political observers believe that shrewd, or perhaps unscrupulous, use of the race issue could tip the scales in a close election.

Prime Minister James Callaghan must call a national election in the next 12 months.

Until now, the race issue had been considered a matter for quiet attention behind the scenes by all parties.

The issue cuts across voters of all political parties.

Traditionally, the most vehement opponents of immigration of "coloreds" from Asia, Africa and the Caribbean were allied with far-rightists, such as Enoch Powell, an outspoken member of Parliament.

Even Reparation

The racial issue has led to the rise of the National Front, a neo-fascist party that has called for an end to immigration and even repatriation of those nonwhite foreigners already in Britain.

But the race and immigration issue also affects many who traditionally vote for the

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## Defeat Is Wishful Thinking

## RA Remains a Deadly Fact of Life

By Roy Reed

BELFAST, Feb. 13 (NYT).—It is grappling with an emerging anomaly in its Northern Ireland problem. The harder attacks the anti-British terrorists, the tougher they become.

In December, the British quietly began saying that they had defeated

Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army, the chief terrorist group in Northern Ireland.

As the provos found a new campaign of shooting, killing and bombing—an effort never-shattering campaign demonstrated how far they'd come from being disorganized and broken.

In four days recently, they ed four persons—two police, a 11-year-old girl and a year-old woman. The civilians because they happened to be in the way when the provos attacked the police.

The provos have burned bombed more than \$50 million worth of property in the three months. The British government, which makes good terrorist losses, will pick up the bill.

Wishful Thinking

At the face of increased military pressure and in spite of continuing support in war-weary Catholic communities, IRA has proved again that can strike almost at will.

Defeat of the IRA is wish-thinking," a Catholic priest said. "I don't believe a body armed citizens can be defeated in these circumstances."

he men of violence once led to drift away after a few days of "troubles." But now, nine years of killing and maiming of an entire generation, the IRA seems to have some permanent terrorist as a small but deadly fact.

Enemies in the British army and the police admit that a tightly organized, well-armed cell that make the leaders most impossible to trap. It has not repeatedly that it has

## S. Navy Bomb Rops in Error in Sardinia

ACQUARI, Sardinia, Feb. 13 (UPI).—A U.S. Navy jet accidentally dropped a 200-kilogram bomb on this Mediterranean island Saturday, local officials said today.

The bomb blasted a crater one kilometer southwest of here, singeing some but no injuries.

It was dropped by a plane in the aircraft carrier Nimitz, a joint Italian-U.S. exercise, the officials said.

U.S. Navy officials had no immediate comment.

A doctor who saw the bomb said that he thought he was in the middle of a battlefield. The planes were roaring overhead by one and then, suddenly, heard a gigantic explosion, said

the resources to find new sources of arms and explosives.

Most important, it continues to tap the bottomless pool of anger among Irish nationalists, those who, no matter how their numbers swell or shrink, never forget their bitterness at the British presence. That anger is most volatile among the young.

Some critics say that the IRA has become a children's army. They say that some of its regulars are in prison that it has to turn to teen-agers to carry its U.S.-made machine guns. The youngsters, they say, are manipulated by a band of experienced godfathers who make the plans but never risk their lives. IRA supporters deny that. But they acknowledge that, as always, they are working to draw vigorous young people to their cause.

Recently, a group of men who are knowledgeable about the Provisional IRA and the Republican movement gathered in Dublin.

The leader was Ruairi O'Brien, the president of Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the Provisional movement. Sinn Fein operates in both the Republic of Ireland and the six counties of Northern Ireland. Its chief aim is British withdrawal from the island.

Among the others were Joe Cahill, who has served time in prison for actions against the British, and a young Belfast leader, Ted Howell. Mr. Cahill is now a vice-president of Sinn Fein. Mr. Howell is in charge of foreign affairs for the party.

The provos attracted the more militarily members after a split in the IRA some years ago. The officials, as the other group is called, tend to be Marxist. They have been only peripherally involved in the violence.

"The war is going well," Mr. O'Brien said. "A general, middle-aged man, said, "People have had such a medical condition."

Such a sample is one of the standard means of measuring body alcohol levels. But the spokesman said the microorganisms appeared to "manufacture" their own alcohol inside Mr. Kerr's body and made usual tests invalid.

The spokesman said that police scientists "could not get a true reading" of the amount of alcohol. As a result the police offered no evidence against Mr. Kerr when he appeared before Richmond Court in west London last week charged with drunken driving and the magistrate dismissed the case.

Mr. Kerr said, "Until the police told me, I had no idea I had such a medical condition."

For the first 10 months of the Carter administration, Mr. Young, backed by Africanists in the State Department and UN Mission, seemed to be setting the tone of U.S. policy. His main aim was to convince black Africa that the motivating force in U.S. policy was no longer a fear of Communism and rivalry with the Soviet Union but a concern for the welfare of the continent and a desire to help it find "African solutions for African problems."

The best U.S. response to the Soviet Union and Cuba, Mr. Young and his aides argued, was to "play it cool" and count on African nationalism to prevail over Soviet-Cuban designs. They pointed to the expulsion of the Russians from Egypt and then from the Sudan and Somalia as proof of the soundness of this approach.

The two chief protagonists are President Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, a specialist in Soviet affairs, and the ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, a black with a deep personal interest in Africa.

While neither is advertising his differing approach to U.S. policy in Africa, there is little doubt that Mr. Young and Mr. Brzezinski are at odds.

Brzezinski Game

Judging from almost daily denunciations of Soviet-Cuban activities coming from Washington, it appears Mr. Brzezinski is gaining the upper hand. With the Africanists in command, the United States decided not to get involved in Zaire's Shaba war last March and it did not send arms to Somalia after it expelled the Russians—despite President Carter's personal interest in helping the Somalis. It also helped work out

## U.S. Issues Denial on Endorsing Sinai Sites

By Bernard Gwertzman

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (NYT).—The Carter administration denied yesterday that it had ever endorsed Israel's intentions to keep settlements in the Sinai after the area is returned to Egyptian sovereignty.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance said at a news conference last Friday that the United States had already said the Israeli settlements were "contrary to international law and that, therefore, they should not exist."

Yesterday, on emerging from a meeting in New York with

• Begin still seeks U.S. mediation. Page 2.

• Sadat trip is viewed in Cairo as successful. Page 2.

Western foreign ministers on the future of South-West Africa (Namibia), Mr. Vance said that in the news conference he had "merely repeated views which I have expressed publicly before."

Pressed on whether there was a contradiction between his statement and Israeli peace proposals presented to President Carter, the secretary replied coolly, "I don't think that's correct. We [and the Israelis] are in sharp disagreement on that subject. We have taken the position that the settlements are contrary to international law."

Not Endorsed

A high State Department official in Mr. Vance's party said that when Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel presented his peace plan to Mr. Carter in December the administration "did not endorse it."

They said that Sinn Fein was trying to strengthen its political side so that it would be ready to pursue its aims when the war ended. Those aims include a federal system of government with Ulster as one of the republic's provinces and reforms such as the breakup of large estates and land redistribution.

There has been speculation that the Provos are split by a hawk-dove debate, with older men favoring a shift to politics and younger men in Belfast insisting on continuing the fight. Some believe that the hawks are in the ascendancy, as evidenced by the renewed campaign here this winter. The men in Dublin simply checked at the speculation.

Mr. Vance's statement on Friday that the settlements "should not exist" prompted the Begin

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United Press International  
THE FACE OF WAR—Three Syrian soldiers, members of the Arab peacekeeping force, patrol a beach north of Beirut, where bikini-clad girls catch some sun.

## Syrian-Lebanese Tribunal

## Beirut Cabinet Backs Clash Inquiry

BEIRUT, Feb. 13 (UPI).—

Violence erupted in southern Lebanon today as the Lebanese Cabinet adopted a draft law establishing a joint Lebanese-Syrian military tribunal to investigate four days of clashes last week between Syrian troops last week and rightist Lebanese troops.

Diplomats estimated that up to 150 persons were killed in the Beirut battles last Tuesday through Friday—the worst in the capital since the end of the civil war 15 months ago. Many of the dead were Lebanese civilians and Syrian soldiers.

Leftist sources, meanwhile, reported heavy artillery exchanges in southeast Lebanon between Israeli-backed Christian rightists and Palestinian-Lebanese leftists.

Initial reports said that at least 18 persons had been killed or wounded in the guerrilla-troop town of Nabatiyeh 15 kilometers north of the Israeli border.

Accurate casualty figures were not available.

Battle Areas

The fighting reportedly centered on the Christian rightist enclave around the towns of Marjayoun and Kleis and guerrilla-leftist positions in surrounding towns.

In Beirut, President Elias Sarkis called an emergency Cabinet session to draft the law establishing a Lebanese-Syrian military tribunal.

The tribunal will assess blame and assign punishment for the clashes last week. Lebanese troops, except for those in the initial battles, were not involved. Nor were the Phalangist militia—the largest rightist paramilitary group—not the roughly 4,000 non-Syrian troops of the 30,000-man Arab League force. Other Arab League troops in Lebanon include Saudis, Sudanese and units from the United Arab Emirates.

Parliament was scheduled to meet in special session tomorrow

to approve the draft law drawn up by the Cabinet for the military tribunal. A six-man investigating committee of Syrian and Lebanese military officers met

yesterday and today to prepare a working brief for the tribunal.

Except for the border fighting, relative calm was reported in Lebanon for the third day.

## Stalemate Averted

## Muzorewa Agrees to Continue Talks on Rhodesia Settlement

SALISBURY, Feb. 13 (AP).—

Collapsing of majority-rule settlement was averted yesterday after Bishop Abel Muzorewa agreed to further discussions.

Bishop Muzorewa, president of the African National Council, has rejected a settlement plan, apparently agreed to by the three other parties to the talks.

"We have made some progress and we have got to continue tomorrow," the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, one of the black negotiators, said.

Bishop Muzorewa refused to

comment.

The four parties are to meet again tomorrow in a bid to break the deadlock.

Bishop Muzorewa is regarded as the most popular black politician in Rhodesia, and his approval is vital to any internal settlement.

The two externally based leaders of the Patriotic Guerrilla Front have refused to participate in the internal talks.

Meanwhile, the Rhodesian military command reported 30 new deaths in the five-year war with black nationalist guerrillas.

The command reported that 20 dozen corpses were sprawled along the narrow dirt road. Tanks, trucks and armored personnel carriers lie in the ditches. The civilian population had fled, leaving their cows and donkeys. Feds—the Somalis headquarters for two unsuccessful attacks on Harer—was a ghost town, its 5,000 residents gone, its buildings scorched or destroyed by bombardments.

## Greece Protests U.S. Rights Data

ATHENS, Feb. 13 (AP).—

Greece has protested to the United States over a human rights report alleging that Turkish-organized Moslems in northeastern Greece were being "maltreated."

They contained two parts in a million of mercury.

Bad Orange in Zurich

ZURICH, Feb. 13 (AP).—The Zurich Health Office today reported Switzerland's first case of a mercury-injected orange. It said that the origin of the fruit was not identified.

U.S. chargé d'affaires Haworth Mills was told by Foreign Ministry officials that a White House report contained "incorrect interpretations" on the Moslem minority situation in northeastern Greece.

Arabs Accused

Ethiopian commanders said that 5,000 to 12,000 foreign troops from Arab nations were fighting for Somalia. They said that they could not specify nationalities because identification papers had been removed from dead soldiers and, in some cases, their heads had been cut off by comrades to prevent identification.

Among the captured military supplies displayed in Dire Dawa and Harer were Egyptian and Pakistani hand grenades, Saudi Arabian land mines and ammunition, Soviet guns and munitions, U.S. jeeps, radios, rifles, machine guns.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Country	Population	Capital	Language
Algeria	20 B Fr.	Algiers	Arabic
Belgium	3.50 D Fr.	Brussels	French
Bulgaria	2.25 E	Sofia	Bulgarian
Denmark	2.50 F M	Copenhagen	Danish
Egypt</			

## Violence in Schools

## Teacher Intimidation Stirs Concern in Italy

By Sari Gilbert

ROME, Feb. 13 (UPI)—A group of students at Milan's Cesare Correnti vocational secondary school recently threatened to throw a dentist professor out of a window.

Similar attempts at teacher intimidation and acts of violence are troubling other Italian schools.

Much of the graffiti on the walls at Correnti, and at Marconi and Sardi high schools in Rome, praise emperors, Stalin, denounce Italy's "bourgeois, capitalist society" and explain why a group of highly politicized youths are demanding that every student be given a "political six-meaning an automatic passing mark.

The debate over the "guaranteed six" flared here early this month when the Ministry of Education sent Inspector Salvatore Candito to Milan to investigate the turbulence in a large vocational school there.

## Paint Splashes

The reports had been discouraging—teachers attacked or threatened, much of the school covered with splashes of paint, and the principal, Mario Origlio, openly referred to as "the whore."

Mr. Candito discovered that for years many of the teachers had bowed to pressures from a minority of the school's 2,000 students and had given everyone at least a 6 (out of 10) grade.

"Whoever fails a student dies, and a failed student means a massacred teacher," were the slogans painted at the school's entrance.

The findings of the inspector on his visit to Milan brought cries of depreciation from most of Italy's educators and from all of the country's major political parties, including the Communists, whose organization, the PCI, in recent years has lost considerable ground to leftist extremists called "autonomi."

But the primary revelation was that the situation at Cesare Correnti was not unique. Earlier this year at a vocational high school, the Marconi Institute in Rome, a

young Communist teacher, Margherita Pinni, was kidnapped temporarily—and given a mock trial by extremists who accused her of "repressive" behavior because she had telephoned a truant student's parents.

At the Sardi Science High School in Rome, a long list of violent actions include the burning of the principal's car, beating of the principal, the destruction of completed math exams, and arson in the staff room.

In these schools, attended primarily by students from working-class families, a violence-prone and intolerant minority has been calling for guaranteed promotion as a way of both putting an end to what Marxists call "class selection" and destroying the "repressive" school system.

## "Slice of Power"

"No one can take away our right to a passing grade," said a 15-year-old student at Sardi. "It is the point of departure for new struggles against factory exploitation," another told a student assembly.

And Sandro, a 17-year-old at Cesare Correnti, insisted that "a passing grade for everyone is a major goal because it gives us a slice of power and takes a repressive instrument away from our teachers."

Many of the student "autonomi" are convinced that the present system discriminates against the poor since "private-school students have the money to make sure that they will all get a guaranteed six."

The extremists' attitude is a sign of the frustration felt by Italian youngsters caught between the promises of consumer society and the realities of the current economic recession. Widespread disillusionment with the value of a high-school diploma apparently is one way this frustration is manifested.

At a student-teacher meeting in Rome early this month, a long-haired teenage girl said: "We don't give a damn about studying nor about discussing matters with you. Education is a waste of time, being together is the only thing that counts for us."

## Immigration Is Unexpected 'Legacy of Empire'

## Race Issue Fast Becoming Focus of British Public Debate

(Continued from Page 1)

Labor party—blue-collar workers who often fear competition from nonwhite newcomers for jobs and housing. The immigrants, meanwhile, have tended to stick together in urban ghettos.

"The real problem has been that they have come so fast and have concentrated in certain particular areas," said Reginald Maudling, a Conservative party member and former home secretary.

"Similar numbers coming over a much longer period and spread over the whole country could easily have been accommodated," he said.

Most racial incidents and violence in England have been small-scale and sporadic, but nevertheless he's received much coverage in the press.

Mrs. Thatcher warned that eventually there would be 4 million nonwhite citizens in the British Isles, and she also declared: "We must hold out the clear prospect of an end to immigration."

## Overstressing Scene

But even some of her supporters, on reflection, believe that she overstressed the issue, which has a long, complex background.

"The immigration problem stems from our imperial history," a senior government official said. "It is a legacy of empire we never dreamed of."

During the heyday of the British Empire, nearly one-quarter of the world's population was considered British subjects, residing in places such as Australia, Canada, Jamaica, Kenya and India.

These subjects were eligible to go to Britain, and even settle there. Many were issued British passports by colonial officers abroad.

But with the emergence of the independent nations after World War II and the changing nature of Britain's relations with its former possessions, a new "nationality" act was passed in 1948.

It left unresolved the status of commonwealth citizens pending the final political status of each country. Thus, there

## Test on Africa for U.S. Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

ment in the Somali-Ethiopian conflict.

If Mr. Brzezinski prevails, Washington probably will at least begin encouraging its Arab allies—Saudi Arabia, Egypt and the Sudan—and Iran to aid Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre's regime. At most, Washington may begin sending arms directly to Somalia, as Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has hinted.

In Rhodesia, when Prime Minister Ian Smith reaches an agreement with the three moderate black leaders based inside that country, the United States will have to decide whether to back the internal settlement or stick with the U.S.-British plan that gives the externally based guerrilla alliance, the Patriotic Front, a central role.

The Russians and Cubans are

## Ethiopian Envoy Quits Post in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Ethiopia's ambassador to the United States has quit his post and wants to remain here, the State Department has announced.

The ambassador, Ayalew Manafro, resigned Jan. 20 and officially applied to continue living here. "He did not apply for political asylum," the spokesman said.

The request is under consideration but no decision has been reached.

The ambassador was the target

of an assassination attempt in Addis Ababa shortly before taking up his post here. He asked to remain in the United States after his government ordered him to return to Ethiopia for consultations.

## 5 Bombings in Corsica

AJACCIO, Corsica, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Five bombs went off in the Ajaccio area Saturday night, police said yesterday. No injuries were reported. Responsibility for most such bombings in recent years has been claimed by Corsican separatists.



DAMAGED TANK—Ethiopian soldiers look at what they say is an overturned Somalian tank. The tank was found after sharp fighting near Harer in Ogaden region of Ethiopia.

## Ethiopia Claims Somali Forces Collapse

(Continued from Page 1)

mortars and cratered 7.62-mm bullet shells bearing a NATO marking.

Ethiopia contends that the United States is allowing its arms to reach Somalia through Iran, Egypt and Saudi Arabia. Washington has denied the charge repeatedly and Western diplomats in Addis Ababa said that the U.S. supplies may have been material captured by Somalia early in the Ogaden war and then recaptured by Ethiopia. The United States was Ethiopia's principal arms supplier until it was replaced by the Soviet Union a year ago.

Thousands Begin Training

MOGADISHU, Somalia, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Thousands of Somali volunteers began intensive military training today after a call to arms by President Mohammed Siad Barre in which he said that

Somalia stood alone against Ethiopian forces backed by Russians and Cubans.

The President said that every Somali who could carry a rifle should prepare to defend his nation. A military spokesman said today that 30,000 volunteers, the youngest aged 15, already had

volunteered in the Mogadishu area.

The first priority for these new recruits is to defend our national frontier, he said. "If it becomes necessary, they will also be sent into the Ogaden."

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## IRA Is a Deadly Fact of Life Despite U.K. Efforts in Ulster

(Continued from Page 1)

The look and language of a professor, talked of Britain's efforts to isolate the Provisional movement from the Catholic community. He noted that 1,800 men and women had been imprisoned for terrorist offenses in Britain, Northern Ireland and the Republic.

British authorities, while not ready to agree with Mr. Howell, are increasing frustration as they try to root out the Irish Republican Army. The British army and the Royal Ulster Constabulary recently have renewed their efforts to destroy what they see as the group's political infrastructure.

New Appeal

In addition to raiding offices, shaking gunners and defusing bombs, the authorities have started a campaign that is reminiscent of the U.S. effort in Vietnam to "win the hearts and minds of the people." The soldiers and the police, the latter mostly Ulster Protestants, have put community workers in the tough neighborhoods to try to persuade people to accept the government.

This group will continue to grow as the young immigrants have children, but, as with the West Indians, the total figure is expected to level off in the future.

Most demographers believe that by the year 2000 Britain's nonwhite population will total 3.2 to 3.4 million, rather than the 4 million cited by Mrs. Thatcher. It would be 6 per cent of the population.

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Part of this effort has been successful. Policemen patrol many Catholic areas where only soldiers dared to go a year ago.

But they patrol mainly in armored vehicles, and the soldiers never far away. The British Army reports that it is slowly gaining trust in Catholic areas. A few soldiers received presents from Catholic residents at Christmas.

People who see the Catholic slum residents every day say that many are tired of the violence. But there is also an old feeling that it might be a mistake to abandon the IRA, for defenders might be needed again to fight Protestant rowdies and vigilantes. Protestant terrorists have been relatively quiet since spring, but no one believes that they have been converted to pacifism.

Police figures indicate that while no greater numbers of young people seem to be joining the terrorists, more of the serious acts are being carried out by them. In 1974, for example, 11 terrorist killings and attempted killings were charged to people under 18 years of age. The number last year was 43.

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## Dissident Ends Hunger Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—A Soviet dissident serving a 15-year sentence for his part in an attempted hijacking has called off a hunger strike declared when labor camp authorities refused to allow friends to visit him, dissident sources said today.

Mr. Kuznetsov was sentenced in 1970 for his part in an unsuccessful attempt by a group of Leningrad dissidents, mainly Jews, to hijack an airliner to the West. In December he was refused a meeting with Nobel Peace Prize laureate Andrei Sakharov.

The dissident, Eduard Kuznetsov, 39, wrote to a friend in Moscow, who said officials had promised to permit a meeting with his mother and a friend.

He had called off his hunger strike on Jan. 27, after 40 days, the sources said.

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## Polish Policemen Said To Beat Dissident

(Continued from Page 1)

WARSAW, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—Police in Krakow beat and briefly detained a dissident historian after using tear gas to prevent him from giving a lecture criticizing Communist rule, the dissident said yesterday.

A spokesman for the group said that police arrested Adam Michnik, a Warsaw historian and member of the committee, when he tried to leave for Warsaw yesterday morning. Witnesses said that policemen beat him, tore his clothes and dragged him into a police van. He was later released.

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## China Invites Japanese

(Continued from Page 1)

TOKYO, Feb. 13 (UPI)—Prince Mikasa, younger brother of Emperor Hirohito, and his wife have been invited to visit China. They would be the first Japanese royal family members to go to Peking since the end of World War II, the newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* reported yesterday.

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## Peace-Bid Support Said to Grow

## Sadat Trip Seen Fruitful in Cairo

By Christopher S. Wren

CAIRO, Feb. 13 (NYT)—

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's journey to eight nations on three continents, which ended tonight after 12 days, has been generally viewed here as successful, even though it did not win Egypt conclusive backing from Syria and Jordan to participate in the United States.

A number of Egyptian officials and Western diplomats, as well as the Cairo press, credit Mr. Sadat with effectively upstaging the Israelis, winning new international public support and gaining more time for his initiative.

"It was the best he could hope for," concluded a Cairo-based Western diplomat.

Apart from the Arab hard-liners, there has been some Arab criticism, notably in the press reports from the Gulf states, that Mr. Sadat did not get enough from the United States. While he has very little tangible to show for his exhaustive lobbying abroad, the feeling in Cairo is that he still came out ahead.

"Sadat has acquitted himself as a statesman of peace, despite the attacks he suffered since his visit to Jerusalem," an Egyptian official said.

"Sadat is a falloff position," an Egyptian diplomat said.

By moving the negotiations under UN auspices, Mr. Sadat could not only make it easier for Syria and Jordan to participate but also could muster support from other nations in addition to the United States.

The Egyptian diplomat pointed out that the proposal was not unlike an idea that Mr. Sadat

had had thought of suggesting before he decided to go to Israel—a brief summit meeting in Jerusalem of the five permanent Security Council members.

Mr. Sadat's latest trip took him to Morocco, the United States, Britain, West Germany, Austria, Romania, France and Italy. The high point was clear Washington.

Sadat, Pope Paul VI

ROME, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—

Mr. Sadat conferred with Pope Paul VI, Italian President Gianni Leone and Premier-dean Giulio Andreotti today.

## After Vance's Remarks

## Begin Says Israel Still Seek Role by U.S. Despite Disputes

JERUSALEM, Feb. 13 (Reuters)—

Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that Israel still welcomed U.S. mediation in the Middle East despite the latest differences with Washington over Israeli settlements in occupied Arab territory.

Begin said that the Americans had taken a side in the Middle East dispute by stating publicly their position on subjects to be negotiated.

**Despite Government Efforts****Coal Strike in U.S. Threatens To Make Thousands Jobless**

By J. P. Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—Federal energy officials say that there is little they can do to alleviate the effects of the coal strike, which threatens to put hundreds of thousands out of work in the United States within a few weeks.

Following a series of weekend meetings with federal, state and utility officials, Energy Under Secretary John O'Leary said yesterday that if the strike goes on much longer, despite governmental efforts it "will have a major impact on unemployment and industrial activity in the nine-state region dependent on union coal."

Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana face the most serious problems.

Sen. John Glenn, D-Ohio, said during the weekend that 500,000 to 700,000 persons could be forced off their jobs in Ohio in the next two or three weeks because of the strike. "We have a lot of desperate people out there in Ohio, and I'm not sure this has come across yet," Sen. Glenn said. Last year Ohio was severely affected by natural-gas shortages and the record winter cold.

Officials point to actions they can take, such as forcing the allocation of coal from one area to another, ordering utilities to share electricity and helping state monitor coal stockpiles to help officials decide when they must order curtailments. However, there are limitations to each of these steps.

"Coal allocation sounds delightful," Mr. O'Leary says of the Department of Energy's standby plans to move coal from one utility plant to another, "but the problems of getting it from here to there are overwhelming."

Coal is not an interchangeable fuel such as oil or natural gas; utility boilers are designed to burn particular grades of coal, and what burns efficiently in one boiler may not in another.

Most utilities have stock-pile conveyor systems that will move coal in only one direction—onto the pile.

Another problem is that coal

at the bottom of a stock-pile is wet, mixed with dirt and often partially oxidized. Thus it usually has a lower heat content.

David Bardin, head of the Energy Department's coal-strike task force, said that utilities in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana with stockpiles of between 25 and 50 days face the greatest problems.

"Some of these utilities are going to be in mandatory power cutbacks to industrial customers one after another," Mr. Bardin said, adding that the first curtailments will probably occur within the next two weeks.

Once the strike is settled, Energy Department experts say it will take three weeks before supplies are moving at normal rates from the mining fields into utility boilers.

With a minimum of 10 days required before the United Mine Workers could ratify a new contract, and with the talks deadlocked, some curtailments appear inevitable.

There also are problems with utilities sharing power. While the department can call on the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue emergency orders to force such shifts, those utilities with fuel lack the generating capacity to make up a big shortage.

In addition, most Eastern utilities are operating at a high percentage of their capacity because of the cold weather, and additional power would have to come from their least efficient generators.

This makes the additional electricity very expensive, a cost that would have to be paid by the utility asking for it. Regulators in power-short states therefore have been reluctant to permit widespread rationing.

Finally, while state and federal officials have been working together to monitor declining coal stocks, the decision to order curtailments by industrial users must be made by state authorities—and they have not been willing to do so.

**Tax Reforms Would End Some****U.S. Treasury Finds Rich Get Most Breaks**

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—A small minority of wealthiest U.S. taxpayers is getting the lion's share of the benefits from \$84 billion in special tax preferences, credits and other tax breaks now in the tax code, a new study confirmed yesterday.

Prepared by the Treasury Department for Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, the survey shows that almost half the \$84 billion in special tax breaks for individuals in fiscal 1977 went to persons with incomes of \$30,000 a year or more—about 5 per cent of all taxpayers.

About 31 per cent of the total went to those in the \$50,000 brackets—14 per cent of the taxpaying public. By contrast, taxpayers earning \$10,000 or less—who make up 52 per cent of U.S. taxpayers—got 12 per cent of the breaks.

The study was made public by the Senate Budget Committee, of which Sen. Muskie is chairman. He said that the findings "support the Carter administration's contention that its tax-reform proposals would improve the progressive nature of the tax system."

The figures also showed that many of the administration's proposed reforms would take away breaks that go primarily to those whose incomes range from \$20,000 to \$50,000 a year. These include ending deductions for state gasoline taxes and limiting writeoffs for medical costs.

Publication of the study came as Sen. Muskie and Sen. Russell Long, D-La., chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, appeared headed for another confrontation over tax-reform legislation. Sen. Long's panel, which has jurisdiction over the Internal Revenue Code, has recommended



Associated Press  
BRACING WORK—Civil defense volunteers pile bags of sand delivered by an Army truck on one of the many broken sections of the sea wall in Hull, Mass. Higher-than-normal tides continue to threaten coastal towns in snow-plagued Massachusetts.

**California May Get New Rainfall****Snowstorm Is Moving East Through U.S.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (UPI).—

A snowstorm from the Rocky Mountains moved across the nation today, leaving a foot or more of snow in parts of Kansas, Neb-

rarks and Missouri and threatening eastern states.

By nightfall, portions of southern Ohio were expected to be under 4 to 6 inches of new snow. Freezing rain was forecast for the remainder of Ohio and portions of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and Pennsylvania.

A light dusting of new snow was forecast for New York City and other sections of the Northeast hit by record snowfall last week. A meeting of six New England governors set for today in Boston was canceled because of difficulty traveling to and from the city.

Although larger accumulations were expected in the states south of the Great Lakes, forecasters gave no indication that the latest storm's effect there would compare with the blizzards and near-blizzards of the last few weeks.

California, meanwhile, was warned that another rainstorm brewing in the Pacific Ocean could strike tomorrow night.

The forecast came as Californians worked to clean up after flooding and mudslides brought by heavy rains late last week.

Showers were expected in the Southeast and light snow in the Rockies and higher elevations in Oregon and Washington. Elsewhere, partly cloudy skies were predicted.

Travel in eastern Massachusetts, except for Boston, and six

surrounding communities, began to get back to normal today for the first time in a week.

State and local police were at all expressway exits and other sections of the Northeast hit by record snowfall last week. A meeting of six New England governors set for today in Boston was canceled because of difficulty traveling to and from the city.

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Travel in eastern Massachusetts, except for Boston, and six

**Bell: U.S. Files Don't Implicate Torrijos in Drugs**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (UPI).—

Attorney General Griffin Bell said yesterday that he knows of no material in U.S. files that would "implicate" Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos in illegal drug dealings.

Mr. Bell did say that he has been material in Drug Enforcement Administration files that would "involve" or "reflect upon" members of Mr. Torrijos's illegal drug dealing.

Before a subdued audience of about 1,000 lawyers and their spouses, the chief justice said that law school graduates who pass the bar should not be permitted to try cases until they qualify for additional certification in the special skills required.

Defending himself in a controversy that has mushroomed at the 40th annual midwinter meeting of the ABA here, Justice Burger compared the techniques required in trial practice to those of a surgeon, as opposed to a general practitioner.

A few days before, Attorney General Griffin Bell took issue with the chief justice's estimate last year that half of American lawyers were inadequately equipped to represent clients in court, saying: "I don't think it's anything like 50 per cent."

Angered by the estimate, the Illinois State Bar Association introduced a resolution here calling on Justice Burger to publicly repudiate that assessment concerning professional incompetency of American lawyers' "to provide background data conclusively supporting the remarks."

By an overwhelming voice vote, the ABA meeting voted down the Illinois resolution to day, the AP reported from New Orleans. Before the vote, a de-

legate urged the association not to start a "swirling catfight" with Justice Burger.

The ABA audience stood to applaud the chief justice yesterday when he finished, but only interrupted his 43-minute speech once with a patter of clapping.

The Burger controversy has caused dismay among ABA members. A past president said yesterday: "Can you imagine us debating whether we're 20 per cent or 50 per cent incompetent? First when I heard, I wanted to laugh. Then I wanted to fall through the floor."

William Spain Jr., the ABA president, recently called the chief justice's estimate of courtroom incompetency "grossly disproportionate," a relatively strong statement for the head of the conservative bar group to make on the record about a chief justice of the United States.

In a departure from his advance text yesterday, Justice Burger declared: "I welcome the resolution of the Illinois State Bar Association, I thank the Illinois State Bar Association for this proposal..."

But he also said he stood firmly by his past remarks. He argued: "To treat her certificate of admission to practice law as a passport to try any and every kind of a case in any court makes no more sense than to say that a medical school degree qualified the holder to perform every kind of surgery."

He declared in a letter of resignation that "indecisive and submining" support from the Carter administration was holding back research at the laboratory, which ranks among the world's leading centers for advanced physics research. Mr. Wilson has been director of the facility since construction of the facility began 11 years ago.

**Peru Church Ruling**

LIMA, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—

Peru's Roman Catholic hierarchy banned the use of churches for political protests following the ousting by police of about 50 hunger strikers from Lima churches Friday.

The Soviet Union exploded its first atomic bomb in 1949, four years after the United States.

The neutron bomb is designed to kill by intense radiation leaving buildings largely intact.

Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev last December told a Soviet newspaper that his country would not remain a "passive onlooker" if the bomb were developed in the West. However, he urged both

the West and the East to renounce developing the weapon.

Today's Tass commentary said that it was an illusion to think that the bomb would be used on a limited scale. If its power was small at present, in the future it could be many times more powerful, Tass added.

**Turkey to Alter Defense Policy**

ANKARA, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—

President Bulent Ecevit said today that Turkey's NATO membership failed to satisfy the country's defense requirements and a new defense policy was needed.

Mr. Ecevit told Turkish armed forces chiefs meeting here that economic factors and "gaps in our defense system" made change necessary. He criticized the U.S. embargo on arms to Turkey imposed after Turkish troops invaded northern Cyprus in 1974.

"Considering these difficulties and realities, our state must create and develop a new national defense concept and policy, which will not conflict with our NATO membership, but will close the gaps created by its insufficiency," he said.

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**After a Rusty Start****White House Tests Alert Procedure**

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (NYT).

—At 9 p.m. on a snowy January night a year ago, a man and a woman stood bundled against the cold on the South Lawn of the White House. Suddenly, a Marine helicopter appeared in the dark sky, struggling against the blustery wind, near the force of a gale.

Startled by the chopper's unscheduled arrival, the Secret Service guards on the White House grounds scrambled. But before they could react, the man and woman hurried across the lawn, boarded the chopper and flew off into the dark.

The two principals in this mystery scene were Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security security adviser, and a secretary from Mr. Brzezinski's office.

Their sudden flight, which had not been made public and brought loud protests from the startled Secret Service, was part of the first of a series of surprise alerts that Mr. Carter and Mr. Brzezinski have sprung during the last year to test the responsiveness of emergency procedures for evacuation in the event of a nuclear attack.

In that first instance, Mr. Brzezinski and his secretary played the roles of President and Mrs. Carter. In several other mock alerts since then, Hugh Carter Jr., the President's cousin and White House administrator, acted as the President's stand-in. The test alerts, begun in the first week of the administration, demonstrated that the emergency procedures for evacuation of the President were "rusty," at best, as a White House aide put it.

For example, the Secret Service guards at the White House were supposed to have been advised that an alert was under way on Jan. 21, the night Mr. Brzezinski and his secretary tested the procedures. Had the uniformed guards been quick enough, they might well have been on the helicopter; for all they knew, the flight was unauthorized.

The timing was off, as well. It took nearly twice as long as it should have, according to the advance contingency plans drawn up by the military, for the helicopter to pick up Mr. Brzezinski and his secretary and ferry them to the National Air and Space Administration's command center in Washington. Two of the huge planes routinely stand by at Andrews Air Force Base, in Maryland, a 10-minute ride by helicopter from the White House.

Official figures for the voting were not expected for a few days, but it was certain that Gen. Stroessner, who has ruled this South American nation for 23 years, was the winner. But, because of subsequent alerts, all of them called without warning, several evacuations have

been carried out in less than the scheduled time, according to well-placed sources. "The system now is working the way it should be," an official said.

**Command-Pest Visits**

In addition to the surprise alerts, the President has personally visited several command centers around the country in his first year. He has flown aboard the Airborne Command Post, taken a nine-hour trip aboard a nuclear attack submarine off Florida, visited the Strategic Air Command headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Neb., and paid calls at the several underground emergency command posts in the mountains of Maryland and Virginia.

Most recently, on Jan. 28, the President visited the National Military Command Center at the Pentagon, where he participated in a simulated crisis and spoke directly with U.S. commanders in the field and at sea.

**Tighter Procedures**

In speaking of the alerts, White House officials were quick to offer assurance that that the tests had not been prompted by any increased fear of a nuclear attack; rather, that they were designed to tighten up procedures that had been in effect for years, but largely ignored.

Pentagon officials said that they could not recall any recent presidents actually testing the emergency procedures, although John F. Kennedy showed some interest in them in the first months of his administration.

The only full-scale evacuation test in recent memory was carried out in 1955, in an era when the nation's nuclear nerves were on edge, and when President Dwight D. Eisenhower "fled" Washington with 15,000 federal officials during a mock nuclear attack.

The President's visit to the SAC headquarters and other field command centers were designed to give him a sense of the military options available to him in an emergency.

In an attack, the National Command Authority would be activated and that would give the President operational control of the armed forces.

The President plans to continue his field visits, his aides said, and will shortly board a nuclear-attack carrier for a short cruise.

Although Mr. Carter's surprise alerts at first caught the military establishment unaware, the joint chiefs and other commanders are now reported to be enthusiastic about the President's keen interest. "It is the first time in years that they have a president who takes his role as commander in chief seriously," a White House official observed. "They're excited."

The workers occupied the Farnsworth plants, belonging to the Koenigsticker Group, when the gates were opened for prospective bidders to see the factories before tomorrow's auction.

A spokesman for the employees said that they had exhausted every means of dialogue with the firm's administration and the government, an effort the occupation was the "last chance to save their jobs."

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## Israel Asserts Itself

The sudden explosion of Israeli annoyance at American policy on settlements in occupied territory is puzzling on its face. Whatever President Carter may have said, or not said, to Prime Minister Begin in Washington on this subject (and the apparent effort there was to find negotiating levels, not accord on specific issues) the United States has made it very clear over a long period of time that it views those settlements as violations of international law. Why, then, should the Israeli Cabinet express "regret and protest" because Secretary of State Vance repeated that position?

Possibly Mr. Carter's failure to bring up this point with Mr. Begin had something to do with the present imbroglio. But it is more probable that the Israelis were alarmed at the indications of success that attended Egyptian President Sadat's journey. Even Jewish leaders in the United States were impressed, and European governments showed appreciation of the Egyptian stand.

The latter doubtless will not be seriously affected by the Israeli declaration; the former may be—and it is possible that the Begin government hopes this will influence Washington. But it also went further, with a blunt statement that no Palestinian homeland, even if linked with Jordan, would be acceptable: the West Bank was referred to as Judea and Samaria, a part of the historic Eretz Israel. This is one of the contested points that Mr. Carter had hoped to keep

out of overly public debate, and confine to the negotiating table.

Thus the Cabinet stand goes beyond an oratorical response to Sadat's travels. It has openly—even if, as has been hinted, further development of the settlements is curbed—confronted the Arab demand for a return to the pre-1967 boundaries with an Israeli demand for virtually all the occupied lands, with the exception of part of the Sinai. And while both Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat ask that mediation by the United States and the shuttle activities in that direction by Assistant Secretary of State Atherton continue, it is not too easy, now, to see just what he can accomplish.

In New York, Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan also expressed his doubts about the impartiality of United States mediation, while promising to go on with the negotiating effort. But he insisted that decisions affecting Israeli security could only be made by Israel. The United States, as honest broker, has admittedly taken certain stands in opposition to those of Israel—it has come out for a Palestinian homeland (although not an independent Palestinian state) and has endorsed UN resolutions calling for a return to pre-1967 boundaries, albeit with modifications that could support Israeli security. But even an honest broker can ask for a commission. In this case it is a relaxation of some Begin government demands. That attitude is a realistic part of the brokerage process.

## Checking Tunisia's Drift

The riots that recently swept Tunisia typified many disturbances in the Third World and in the developed world as well: Thousands of unemployed youths took advantage of a planned national strike to vent their rage against a society that cannot provide them with jobs. But the brutal way the riots were put down spotlighted a fearful regime, embroiled in a succession struggle and aloof from the concerns of the bulk of Tunisia's six million people. The United States has influence on that regime. It should use it to ease the increasing repression.

Tunisia has enjoyed a good press in this country since President Habib Bourguiba led it to independence from France in 1957—probably because of Bourguiba's moderate stand on the Arab-Israeli dispute and his receptivity to Western investment. Tunisia has often been held up as a model of Third World development, free from the repression prevalent in so many other poor countries.

Yet the reality is that Tunisia has grown steadily more repressive. Since the early 1960s no opposition party has been permitted. And Bourguiba's ruling party, once a vehicle for channelling debate and ferment, now stifles it. The decline of a once-vigorous press is symbolized by the 1976 press code, which imposes strong penalties on a journalist who "offends" any public officer. Amnesty International reports that Tunisia now has its share of political prisoners and of torture.

Bourguiba, old and ailing, has broken with many of his comrades of the independence struggle and imprisoned some of them. Yet Tunisia's tragedy is that among those colleagues, and others, there exists the makings

of a "loyal" opposition. But Bourguiba's reaction to the succession struggle around him has been to equate opposition with betrayal or subversion to the radical Libyan regime of Col. Moamer Qadhafi.

Until recently, Tunisia has been a profoundly "civilian" state, with small, poorly equipped military forces—an encouraging contrast to its neighbors. But Prime Minister Hedi Nouira, evidently Bourguiba's chosen successor, has begun a program of military "modernization" and expansion supported by credits from the United States. The program seems ill-advised. It would be years before Tunisia's forces are even trained or armed sufficiently to offer serious resistance to attack from heavily armed Libya or Algeria. Meanwhile, there is a real danger that the new cadre of junior officers will become imbued with the anti-democratic doctrines of Libya and other Arab nations.

Many of the weapons Tunisia has bought from the United States, such as helicopters and armored personnel carriers, are useful against internal as well as foreign opponents. The Carter administration has spoken out clearly against human rights violations elsewhere and suspended aid in some instances as a sign of its displeasure. Although the abuses in Tunisia are not yet so bad as those in countries where aid has been cut off, the trend is for the worse. Since American opinion evidently means much to Tunisia's leaders, the administration should now indicate its distress and prepare the way for supporting action unless conditions improve.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Russian Spies

That the Russians have been spying again is not exactly man-bites-dog news, but that Canada has just caught and ordered expelled no fewer than 13 Russians, including a full third of the embassy staff, is unquestionably eye-opening stuff. This cell was accused of trying to penetrate the Canadian Secret Service and perhaps other reaches of the government. Canada is one of those Western nations that, in a spirit of East-West amiability, has allowed the Kremlin to increase the numbers of its embassy and trade personnel, never mind that known KGB operatives have often filled the new slots, and has played down instances in which Soviet officials have been caught, if you will, red-handed. There is a whole school of thought holding that such permissiveness encourages espionage and diminishes what incentive the Russians may have to tread the straight and narrow. In any event, in Canada the Russians went too far.

One aspect of Canada's handling of the incident deserves special note. Expelling the spies, the Canadians announced that since none of their people in Moscow have been spying, they would react to the Kremlin's retaliatory expulsion of any Canadian by replying tit-for-tat. There are 28 Russians on the diplomatic list in Ottawa, and about 12 Canadians on the list in Moscow. Our own

THE WASHINGTON POST

guess is that the Russians will not go far beyond huffing and puffing. They would not wish the Canadians to enforce diplomatic parity. They have abiding reasons of state to insure continued access to the Canadian wheat market. The more that Western nations reduce their own direct spying in Communist-bloc states, for whatever reason, the better position the Westerners are in to be tough about Communist espionage on their own soil.

For the government of Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, this instance of Soviet "respect" for his detente policy can hardly be welcome. To diversify Canada's trade and, especially, to take up a foreign-policy stance distancing Canada somewhat from the United States have been his goals. Yet a display of vigilance in the defense of Canadian security cannot be altogether irrelevant, politically speaking, to a leader facing not only possible elections this year but also a deepening crisis over the country's federal integrity. This is not to say there is aphony note detectable in the government's retaliation to the Soviet espionage provocation. Leaving domestic politics aside, the heavy-handedness of this Russian espionage operation would have been grounds enough for Canada's stern response.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

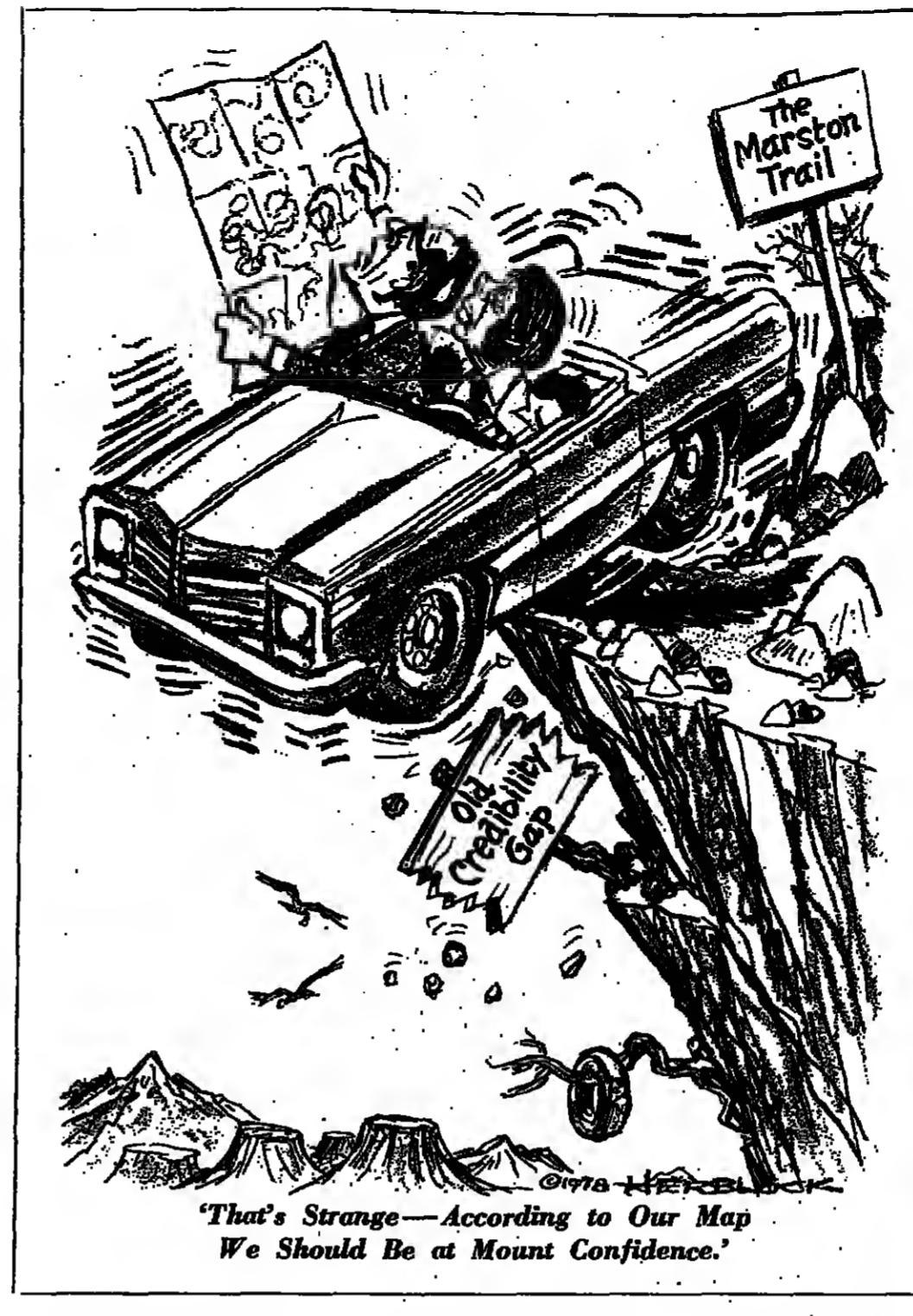
February 14, 1943

PARIS—Count Zeppelin, inventor of the airship with which his name is popularly connected, has invented an automobile boat, the peculiarity of which consists in its propeller being in the air instead of in the water. The boat has a very light draft and can attain a speed of 14 kilometers an hour. The inventor, in placing the propeller in such a position, had in mind the frequent need of boating in ponds and other bodies of water abounding in grass and weeds.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 14, 1928

BERLIN—The United Artists have scored 100 per cent again with the epic of Berlin's moving picture fans. Another great American film is beginning the conquest of all Germany. This latest success is Charlie Chaplin's "Circus," which has just had its premiere before an audience of invited guests who filled the beautiful Capitol and made the place ring with their applause and laughter. It is another great success after "Gold Rush" and "The Kid."



**John Dornberg**

**From Munich:**

**[Espionage scandals]**

have a way of cropping up in West Germany as regularly as daisies in the spring.

MUNICH—Special investigative committees of West Germany's Bundestag have on occasion been compared to television soap operas.

They seem to go on forever. The daily sequences can be excruciatingly boring and you can easily skip an installment or two without missing anything essential. The plots, invariably, are so convoluted that no real denouement will ever seem possible. And rarely will they add to the greater edification or enlightenment of humankind.

But given the right theme and, above all, the right cast of characters, they can be full of life.

And that seems a safe prediction for the special committee that is scheduled to begin hearings on Wednesday to probe illegal bugging and eavesdropping practices.

When constituted last month at the indignant insistence of the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU/CSU), its ostensible purpose was to investigate the mysterious tapping of a 1976 telephone conversation between the CSU's leader, Franz-Josef Strauss, and the editor of his official party weekly, Bayern-Kirier. Whoever bugged them thoughtfully sent a transcript to Munich's Suddeutsche Zeitung, which published it excepts four weeks ago.

But the probe is now expected to be much wider. For in the meantime, bugging has once again become a national preoccupation. Among other things such as spying, it finally brought the resignation of Georg Leber as defense minister and the hasty overnight reshuffling of that state's capital, Munich, and the party's general manager Kurt Blechenkopf, who was sitting behind his desk in Bonn.

**Transcript**

A transcript was mailed by a anonymous benefactor to the weekly illustrated magazine Stern which published it.

Less mysterious, therefore, are the more controversial were last year's disclosures of monitoring conversations between Baader Meinhof terrorist defendants and their lawyers at Stammheim Prison or the planting of listening device in the home of Klaus Traube, an atomic physicist suspected of having terrorist links.

Besides the more obvious questions of legality and constitutional rights being violated, Traube and Stammheim raised doubts concerning the government's ability to conduct the various intelligence and security services.

Those doubts have hardly been allayed by the most recent disclosures of electronic surveillance on the part of the Defense Ministry's MAD. For it was not until a couple of weeks ago that Leber, the responsible minister, even informed of the latest tapping scope of the MAD's eavesdropping activities.

Among the agency's various targets were not only journalists, a left-wing Maoist political group in Frankfurt and a group Luftwaffe jet pilots agitating for higher flight and hazard pay but Leber's own secretary, Bilderd Holt, who, for a brief period in 1974, was under surveillance as a suspected spy.

Yet the same military security agency apparently knew nothing about the alleged husband-and-wife espionage team—Lothar and Renate Luize, accused of eavesdropping on the NATO documents wholesale and spiritizing them to East Germany.

Could that have been because MAD's top officers were too busy bugging and counter-spying each other?

Among the more titillating allegations to have surfaced during the last week, and certainly to intrigue the investigating committee, is a report that MAD's former chief, Brig. Gen. Paul Albert Scherer, planted a bug on his deputy navy captain, Kurt Koch, and vice versa. Scherer is a Social Democrat, Koch is a member of the CDU.

Just where Strauss's tapes phone call is likely to fit in this cloak-and-dagger puzzle, anyone's guess.

At any rate, the probe ought to be intriguing, if not illuminating.

Whether it will accomplish much seems doubtful, but there is hope. The government plans to push a bill for stringent controls over the surveillance services through parliament next month.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those that are signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

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*Definition of Terror Is Broad***Rhodesian Blacks Tried Harshly**

By John F. Burns

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 13 (NYT).—When the chief justice announced the sentence, 15 years at hard labor, Elias Nyamadwayo looked blankly at the bench. Only as he left the cramped courtroom, barefoot and handcuffed to a black policeman did the 48-year-old farm laborer offer any reaction. "I think it is too hard," he said.

His offense was failure to report three visits by black guerrillas to the laborers' compound on a farm near Mfeteister, in the war-torn Eastern Highlands. On a fourth visit, the guerrillas, without informing Mr. Nyamadwayo, killed the white farmer's infant daughter with a bayonet.

Through an interpreter, he had asked that the guilty verdict by a magistrate's court be set aside, saying, "The reason why I did not report was that the terrorists threatened to kill me if I reported."

Almost every day newspapers carry reports that alleged informers have been killed by the guerrillas, but the compulsion argument carries little weight with the courts. A few days before Mr. Nyamadwayo's appeal, another court imposed a 10-year sentence on a gardener who had failed to tell the police that he saw guerrillas shoot down a white farmer's wife and her daughter.

**More than Geographic**

Critics of the High Court, which is in the same building as Parliament and only a block from the closely guarded office of Prime Minister Ian Smith, say that the proximity is more than geographic. "I don't think there is really any clear distinction between the judiciary and the other branches of government any more," a prominent attorney commented.

John Deary, chairman of the Commission on Justice and Peace, a Roman Catholic body that has long been at loggerheads with the government over the conduct of the war, commented: "The gov-

ernment keeps stressing that it's defending Western civilization against Communist barbarism," he said. "But its system of justice makes a mockery of that claim."

A principal target of the critic is Chief Justice Hector MacDonald, a decorated veteran of World War II. His harsh attitude toward war offenders, including many of the blacks, estimated to number 120—who have been executed in the last 18 months, has been widely remarked.

**Law and Order Act**

The Liberals' main concern is not with the judges but with the statute involved in most of the prosecutions, the Law and Order (Maintenance) Act. An omnibus measure that has been amended more than a dozen times since it became law in 1960, it defines a plethora of politically related offenses, many drafted so broadly as to leave the courts almost no discretion.

Two key sections provide the death penalty for terrorism or sabotage, defined to include any act that encourages or furthers insurrection, whether committed in Rhodesia or in neighboring territories. Offenses include possession of weapons of war, recruiting for the guerrillas, assisting them or failing to report their presence.

Even in cases where no one has been killed, the ultimate penalty is frequently exacted. In a recent case, a 27-year-old activist was sent to the gallows for asking at a political gathering whether anyone wished to volunteer for guerrilla training. It did not help the man that his party leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, is one of three blacks working out a constitutional settlement with Prime Minister Smith.

The procedures of hanging are a strong issue among civil libertarians. They take place at Salisbury Prison, usually on Tuesday mornings and sometimes four or five in succession. Hanging often follows within days of a ruling on an appeal and without notification to relatives. In a grim

case to persons and property in Canada," his note said, "the Canadian authorities have carried out a comprehensive air and ground search for these parts and the search for additional parts is continuing."

Canada is expected to take its case to the scientific and technical subcommittee of the UN Committee on Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, which began a three-week session today.

The action threatening to further strain relations between the two countries, Canada Thursday expelled 13 Russians it said were involved in a spy ring.

In a note to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, dismissed today, Canadian Ambassador to the UN William Barton said his country had been in contact with Moscow, as called for by a 1968 UN agreement on the rescue and return of astronauts and the return of objects fallen from outer space.

Diplomatic sources said that Canada was discussing how to obtain Soviet reimbursement of the expense—possibly millions of dollars—of recovering the debris from the eastern end of Great Slave Lake and along the Thelon River.

The 1968 space agreement provides that "expenses incurred in fulfilling obligations to recover and return a space object or its components parts . . . shall be borne by the launching authority."

Mr. Barton indicated that the bill would be high.

"In light of the risks of hazards to persons and property in Canada," his note said, "the Canadian authorities have carried out a comprehensive air and ground search for these parts and the search for additional parts is continuing."

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## OECD Warns of New Dollar Woes

By Jack Aboaf

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—International monetary experts have warned again of the possibility of continued pressure on the dollar unless countries with balance-of-payments surpluses take new stimulative measures.

The new warning was contained in a paper prepared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and submitted to the finance ministers of the world's five leading industrial nations, who met near Paris yesterday, informed sources said today.

The experts state that while recent exchange rate changes could help reduce the large U.S. current account payments deficit, past experience has shown that their effect is rather slow.

## Dollar Comes Under Pressure As Money Talks Disrupt Mart

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—The dollar came under downward pressure against the major European currencies yesterday as a series of high-level talks on monetary affairs led to uncertainty and precautionary purchases of the strong currencies.

However, the dollar rose against the Scandinavian currencies following Norway's decision to lower its voluntary intervention points for the joint float, or snake, currencies by about 8 per cent.

Dealers said the foreign exchange market was unversed by the disclosure that finance ministers, central bank governors and other high-ranking officials of the United States, West Germany, Japan, France and Britain held confidential talks near Paris yesterday.

Meanwhile, central bank governors from the Group of Ten industrial nations and Switzerland were holding their regular monthly consultations in Basel.

## U.K. Confidence Said to Be Above Other Countries'

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (Reuters).—British business executives have the highest confidence in their economic environment and prospects compared with their counterparts in Europe, the United States and Japan, McGraw-Hill Publications Co. reports.

McGraw-Hill said the business confidence of British executives was 60.1 (scale 100), while West Germany had a 54.2 level, Italy 54, France 52 and Denmark, Norway and Sweden 51.5.

The United States had a 42.2 level, higher only than Belgium at 41.9, and 5 points below the 49.2 average. Spain had a 50.5 level, Japan 49.6, Canada 48.1 and the Netherlands 47.

McGraw-Hill said the high level of business confidence in Britain follows several years of low or no economic growth combined with high inflation rates.

The survey showed British businessmen were the most optimistic group in evaluating the 18-month economic outlook and direction of inflation for the next six months.

McGraw-Hill said executives of the largest businesses who participated in the survey "were less confident about the short and medium-range business climate than they had been last September and October."

The survey said, however, that the overall business confidence index is expected to top 50 later this year in response to broadly stimulative economic policies which will become effective by midyear in many of the countries covered.

McGraw-Hill said the relatively low U.S. business rating was largely due to questions involving inflation over the next six months, direction of short and long-term interest rates and current company-government relations.

U.S. businessmen, however, were more confident than all others about profit margins over the next six months. They, along with the Japanese, were more confident than the others about labor relations over the next six months, the survey said.

McGraw-Hill said the businessmen were relatively optimistic about short-term prospects, ranging second in economic outlook and third in company sales outlook.

The OECD monetary officials concede that real exchange rate changes are an essential tool of adjustment, but warn that they will be successful only if accompanied by action to boost demand in countries with stronger economies.

While a reduction of the U.S. deficit in the short run largely depends on narrowing the growth differentials between the United States and other major trading partners, the United States can do more in the longer run by applying adequate and timely energy policies, the paper states.

The OECD paper insists on the need for "coordinated" stimulation as a means of progressively achieving the organization's non-inflationary medium-term strategy which called for an an-

ual growth rate of 5 per cent this year.

It makes only slight adjustments in the current account payments forecasts for its member countries made last December, the sources said, but declined to elaborate.

These adjustments reflect the new terms of trade and competitiveness following exchange rate movements, the fact that members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decided to freeze prices through 1978, and a new appraisal of international economic prospects.

In December the OECD predicted this year's current account deficit as \$22.5 billion for the area as a whole, down from some \$32 billion in 1977.

The U.S. deficit was estimated at \$19.25 billion, \$17.5 billion in 1977, that of Canada at \$3.75 billion (\$4.25), and that of France at \$2 billion (\$3 billion).

Surplus countries included Japan with \$10 billion (unchanged from 1977), West Germany \$3 billion (\$2.25), Britain \$5.5 billion (\$750 million), Switzerland \$3 billion (\$3.25), and Italy \$1.75 billion (\$1 billion in 1977).

This year's OPEC surplus was set at \$35 billion, down from an estimated \$40 billion in 1977.

U.S. sources later said that the OECD assessment was "very close" to that of the Carter administration, which feels that other strong nations must do more to help sustain economic recovery.

The same subject is expected to be raised again by U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal in his talks with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Mr. Blumenthal's departure from Paris was delayed by bad weather conditions.

The OECD paper will be discussed and closely analyzed at a meeting of monetary officials of the organizations member countries later this week.

The meeting of the so-called working party three on the promotion of better international payments equilibrium will be chaired by Michiya Matsukawa, Japanese deputy-minister for international financial affairs.

Later in the week, the same bankers plus treasury officials will again meet in Paris under the auspices of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

While the foreign exchange market was filled with rumors and gossip about what these talks might accomplish, some foreign exchange dealers expressed the view that the talks might fail to produce any concrete results.

"I think the market is taking a rather cynical view of these proceedings and working on the view that not much will be done to overcome the dollar's fundamental weakness," one London dealer said.

In any event, the dollar did below the psychological 2.10-mark barrier in active trading, ending the day at 2.0984, down from 2.1060 late Friday. The U.S. currency also fell sharply to 1.9362 Swiss francs from 1.95.

Reflecting the uncertainty in the foreign exchange market, the price of gold rose to \$177 an ounce at the London afternoon fixing from \$174.60 Friday afternoon.

Although many experts have forecast further weakness of the French franc ahead of next month's general election, the dollar declined to 4.8587 French francs from 4.8883 Friday.

Dealers said the franc benefited from the general weakness of the dollar and speculation about the possibility of a further tightening of exchange controls.

Dealers added that purchases from the Middle East helped the currency.

Sterling moved more or less in line with other continental currencies, rising to \$1.9404 from \$1.9353.

While the dollar also declined against the Benelux currencies and the lira, it rose about 5.9 per cent against the Norwegian krone to 5.4422 from 5.14 Friday before the devaluation announcement.

The dollar also advanced to 4.6708 Swedish krona from 4.6570 and to 5.7338 Danish krona from 5.7355.

The official exchange market in Helsinki remained closed today amid reports that Finnish officials were planning a devaluation of the Finnish mark through a downward adjustment of the central bank's voluntary buying and selling rates.

**British Retail Sales Drop 1% in Month**

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain's provisional estimate of the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales in January is 104 (1971 equals 100).

It is down about 1 per cent from a final December figure of 107 but up 1.5 per cent from 104.5 in January, 1977, the Department of Trade said today.

While the January figure was below December's level, it was still higher than the rest of 1977, the Department of Trade said.

During the three months ended January, British retail sales volume was 1.5 per cent above the level of the prior three months, it added.

**Honeywell-Bull Net Up**

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—CIH Honeywell-Bull, the French-U.S. computer firm, has announced consolidated net income of 144 million francs, up from 87.4 million in 1976. Consolidated turnover was up 21 per cent at 3.788 billion francs from 3.141 billion in 1976.

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Middle East Business Club, Abacus Chambers, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands.

## Lower U.K. Trade Target Seen Despite North Sea Oil Exports

By Alan Jenkins

LONDON, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—Britain is intensifying whether Britain's trade performance this year—despite rising North Sea oil output—will be as good as once expected.

Britain posted a current account surplus of £59 million in 1977, and the government has been forecasting a £15-billion current account surplus for 1978.

The prediction of a £15-billion surplus was made in October. There have been some hints recently that this forecast may be revised downward in Treasury economic reviews now taking place.

Joel Barnett, chief secretary of the Treasury, told the British Overseas Trade Board last month that there was "no room for euphoria" about Britain's financial position even with the benefits of North Sea oil.

Frank Cassell, a Treasury under-secretary, has warned that the government's 3.5-per-cent growth target could lead on the basis of past trends to Britain's current account slipping back into deficit in "not many years."

Appearing before a parliamentary committee earlier this month, Mr. Cassell termed as "disturbing" the 14-per-cent rise in manufactured imports last year at a time when Britain's gross domestic product was "probably flat."

The expected pickup in economic growth and consumer spending this year should result in increased imports unless the relatively poor productivity of British manufacturers is greatly improved.

Private sector economists are very much divided about Britain's 1978 trade picture with predictions on the current account surplus ranging from £300 million to £2 billion.

The low estimate comes from Scottish stockbrokers Wood, Mackenzie & Co., who claim that

the expected pickup in economic growth and consumer spending this year should result in increased imports unless the relatively poor productivity of British manufacturers is greatly improved.

According to Phillips & Drew, this deterioration could take place because of sterling's strength making British exports less competitive at the same time that increased domestic consumer demand brings in added imports.

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**NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) Feb. 13**

- 12 Month - Stock										- 12 Month - Stock											
High	Low	Div	In 5	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div	In 5	Yld	P/E	100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close
(Continued from preceding page.)																					
10%	74% StakeP	.48	4.3	7	3	9/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/4	46%	36	SouRoy	.58	2.2	15	7	39/4	39 1/2	39 1/2	- 1/4	
20%	75% SmealP	.50	5.3	3	6	17/4	17	17 1/4	+ 1/4	28	15/4 SweiAir	.58	1.1	7	25/4	25/4	25/4	25/4	25/4		
30%	5% SmartH	.50	5.2	2	11	5/4	5/4	5/4	+ 1/4	22	21% SwiBair	1.10	4.5	8	1	24/2	24/2	24/2	24/2		
40%	5% SmartH	.50	5.2	2	11	5/4	5/4	5/4	+ 1/4	11/4	7% SwiBair	2.00	2.2	4	1	29/4	29/4	29/4	29/4		
50%	25% StakeGlo	1.00	6.1	6	98	35	25/2	25/2	- 3/4	16	13% StakeP	1.20	5.4	7	34	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4		
60%	10% StakeGlo	.70	5.5	5	53	13/4	13/4	13/4	- 1/4	17/4	11% StakeP	.54	2.1	7	73	16/4	16/4	16/4	16/4		
70%	18% StakeG	.50	6.4	3	21/4	21/4	21/4	21/4	- 1/4	22/4	5% StakeP	.48	4.4	6	12	19/4	19/4	19/4	19/4		
75%	22% StakeG	2.20	10	7/20	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	- 1/4	20/4	15% StakeP	1.60	6.0	6	1	16/4	16/4	16/4	16/4		
77%	27% StakeG	2.20	10	7/20	22/4	22/4	22/4	22/4	- 1/4	40/4	20% StakeP	1.12	3.2	7	79	33/4	33/4	33/4	33/4		
79%	50% StakeP	4.40	8.5	50	50	50	50	50	+ 2/4	15	12% StakeP	.50	7.1	7	10	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
80%	12% StakeP	1.16	8.1	7	23	13/4	13/4	13/4	- 1/4	12	8% StakeP	1.16	4.3	7	20/4	22/4	22/4	22/4			
84%	24% StakeP	1.36	4.3	6	20/4	29/4	29/4	29/4	+ 1/4	24/4	24% StakeP	1.02	4.0	11	17/4	25/4	25/4	25/4			
86%	30% StakeP	1.32	3.2	9	12	35/4	35/4	35/4	- 1/4	23/4	17% StakeP	1.52	9	25	19/4	19/4	19/4	19/4			
88%	54% StakeP	.20	2.1	10	35	9/4	9/4	9/4	- 1/4	29/4	24% StakeP	1.28	5.1	10	64	25/4	25/4	25/4	25/4		
89%	13% StakeP	1.12	7.2	13	5	14/4	14/4	14/4	+ 1/4	31/4	25% StakeP	.48	1.4	13	8	29/4	29/4	29/4	29/4		
90%	10% StakeP	.50	4.3	12	14/2	11/4	11/4	11/4	- 1/4	32/4	5% StakeP	.54	4.4	7	8	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
92%	18% StakeP	.50	3.2	5	43	19/4	18/4	18/4	- 1/4	33/4	25% StakeP	.48	6.3	3	20	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
94%	37% StakeP	1.50	5.0	29	40/4	40	40	40	- 1/4	37/4	30% StakeP	1.40	6.3	3	30	30/4	30/4	30/4	30/4		
96%	77% StakeP	.70	3.1	9	1	22/2	22/2	22/2	- 1/4	38/4	22% StakeP	1.52	7	22	47/4	45/4	45/4	45/4			
97%	10% StakeP	2.00	12	7	2	12/4	12	12	- 1/4	42/4	17% StakeP	1.36	2.0	16	21	57/4	57/4	57/4	57/4		
98%	12% StakeP	.40	3.0	11	19/3	13/4	13/4	13/4	- 1/4	51/4	5% StakeP	1.60	6.3	3	23	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4		
99%	13% StakeP	1.60	6.4	4	12	14/4	14/4	14/4	+ 1/4	52/4	5% StakeP	.48	6.0	10	16	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4		
99%	29% StakeP	.70	2.1	9	42	34/4	34	34	- 1/4	53/4	6% StakeP	1.60	6.4	8	16	5/4	5/4	5/4	5/4		
99%	39% StakeP	1.20	2.8	16	26/1	47/4	47/4	47/4	+ 1/4	54/4	6% StakeP	1.46	10.2	12	4	4/4	4/4	4/4	4/4		
99%	16% StakeP	1.00	2.1	5	3	17/4	17/4	17/4	- 1/4	55/4	10% StakeP	1.52	6	6	19/4	19/4	19/4	19/4			
99%	22% StakeP	1.00	1.5	8	3	17/4	17/4	17/4	- 1/4	56/4	26% StakeP	1.24	4.4	7	66	29/4	29/4	29/4	29/4		
99%	76% StakeP	.70	1.7	3	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	- 1/4	57/4	19% StakeP	1.20	5.2	8	2	23/4	23/4	23/4	23/4		
99%	78% StakeP	.50	9.1	11	163	7/4	7/4	7/4	- 1/4	58/4	3% StakeP	1.05	8.9	8	39	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4		
99%	96% StakeP	.50	8.5	32	7	45/4	45	45/4	+ 1/4	59/4	1.4% StakeP	1.80	4.9	7	62	17/4	17/4	17/4	17/4		
99%	97% StakeP	1.62	8.6	8	44	10/4	10/4	10/4	+ 1/4	60/4	7% StakeP	.56	5.3	7	25	10/4	10/4	10/4	10/4		
99%	17% StakeP	1.53	8.3	9	9	18/4	18/4	18/4	+ 1/4	61/4	13% StakeP	.70	5.1	18	89	12/4	12/4	12/4	12/4		
99%	13% StakeP	1.00	2.4	32	32/2	24/4	24/4	24/4	- 1/4	62/4	5% StakeP	.50	3.2	8	8	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4		
99%	24% StakeP	1.00	2.0	43	153	41/4	41/4	41/4	- 1/4	63/4	1.4% StakeP	.50	3.6	6	40	3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4		
99%	26% StakeP	1.00	2.0	43	9	10/4	10/4	10/4	- 1/4	64/4	14% StakeP	1.20	6.1	5	69	14/4	14/4	14/4	14/4		
99%	5% StakeP	1.37	1.9	6	1	7/4	7/4	7/4	- 1/4	65/4	20% StakeP	2.10	7.0	7	33	30	30	30	30		
99%	7% StakeP	1.37	1.9	6	1	7/4	7/4	7/4	- 1/4	66/4	23% StakeP	1.18	6.1	8	2	19/4	19/4	19/4	19/4		
99%	15% StakeP	1.54	9.1	9	334	17	16/4	16/4	- 1/4	67/4	11% StakeP	.51	8.0	8	2100	10/4	10/4	10/4	10/4		
99%	18% StakeP	1.40	7.2	6	17	17/4	19/4	19/4	+ 1/4	68/4	47% StakeP	2.75	5.8	7	45/4	47/4	47/4	47/4			
99%	27% StakeP	1.85	3.6	7	39	20/4	20/4	20/4	- 1/4	69/4	10% StakeP	.50	5.3	6	12	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4		
99%	30% StakeP	1.75	2.9	0	5	37/4	37/4	37/4	+ 1/4	70/4	12% StakeP	1.75	7.5	5	16	13/4	13/4	13/4	13/4		
99%	31/4 StakeP	2.48	8.2	6	676	33/4	33	33/4	- 1/4	71/4	9% StakeP	.57	2.9	10	102	23	23	23	23		
99%	45/4 StakeP	2.60	5.3	7	85	47/4	49	49	- 1/4	72/4	13% StakeP	.59	5.0	3	16	16	16	16	16		
99%	6% StakeP	p/4.50	8.0	8	32	6/4	6/4	6/4	+ 1/4	73/4	50% StakeP	3.94	3.4	5	122	49/4	49/4	49/4	49/4		
99%	25/4 StakeUnCo	1.60	2.6	9	40	22/4	22/4	22/4	- 1/4	74/4	StakeW	2.75	5.8	7	3/4	47/4	47/4	47/4	47/4		
99%	29/4 StakeUnCo	4.06	2.6	9	40	22/4	22/4	22/4	- 1/4	75/4	10% StakeUnCo	.50	5.3	6	12	11/4	11/4	11/4	11/4		

Ch'gs										
High, Low, Div in \$			8th		3 p.m., Prev			High, Low, Quot. Cose		
12 Month - Stock			100s		100s			100s		
High	Low	Div	Yrd	P/E	High	Low	Quot.	Cose	High	Low
24%	18%	SubPrG	1.20	6.3	7	163	1914	19	19	- 1/4
25%	19%	SumChm	.40	2.9	5	30	2016	21	21	- 1/4
47%	37%	SumCo	2.52	6.5	5	21	3916	3848	39	- 1/4
40%	34%	Sunc	0.26	2.6	5.6	2	4016	4046	4016	
24%	19%	SumInt	1.26	2.6	5.6	53	1995	1914	1995	- 1/4
42%	34%	SumInt	1.26	3.4	7	53	2314	3214	33	+ 1/4
16%	11%	SumInt	.50	1.7	84	30	12	1114	1114	
33%	27%	Supervil	.55	2.9	9	24	30	2916	2916	- 1/4
28%	18%	Supervil	2.28	22	76	78	2612	2601	2621	+ 3
19%	6%	Supervil	.38	3.8	6	51	976	914	950	- 1/4
10%	6%	SuproM	.62	6.9	15	7	9	9	9	- 1/4
18%	14%	Swank	1.4	6.3	6	12	1650	1582	1578	+ 1/4
21	16%	Sybran	.96	5.8	7	42	1616	1616	1606	- 1/4
20%	7%	Sycom	.23	10.3	2014	2014	2014	2014	2014	- 1/4
10%	5%	Systron	10	32	95	9	94	94	94	
T										
19%	7%	TRE	.64	4.9	16	25	1314	1314	1314	
40%	27%	TRW	1.60	5.3	7	66	31	3016	3016	- 1/4
90	68%	TRW	p4	4.40	12	14	7016	7016	7016	
83	60%	TRW	p4	4.50	8.9	2	6416	6416	6416	
34%	24%	Tarifford	1	3.1	7	15	3216	3016	3216	
6%	3%	Taylor	.75	7.4	1	34	3416	3416	3416	
31%	11%	Taylor	.70	6.4	4	42	1114	1016	1016	- 1/4
13%	11%	Taylor	p1	1	7.6	2	1316	1316	1316	
20%	16%	TempE	1.20	8.9	9	28	1716	1716	1716	
39%	21%	Tendy	.6	9.3	23	3216	3216	3216	- 1/4	
14%	9%	Tendyct	.6	7.2	14	1014	1314	1314	- 1/4	
23%	8%	Technic	.40	4.1	3	69	934	7916	8116	- 1/4
12%	8%	Technic	.40	4.6	10	47	8116	8116	8116	
4%	3%	Technic	.40	4.6	10	23	1114	1114	1114	
40	28%	Technix	.48	1.4	12	266	35	3416	3416	- 1/4
6%	4%	Telecor	.40	6.5	6	2	616	616	616	
74%	47%	Telecom	1.45	2.1	4	293	6816	5816	6916	+ 1/4
17%	9%	Telecom	p6	6.0	23	10016	10016	10016		
9%	5%	Teramit	.23	1315	1110	916	916	10	10	+ 1/4
34%	19%	Tex	.00	2.25	312	342	312	312	312	
35%	20%	Tennco	2	4.9	7	167	2916	2816	2916	- 1/4
15%	7%	Tesoro	.20	2.25	94	914	916	916	916	
28%	18%	Tesor	p2	1.6	9.7	134	2216	2216	2216	- 1/2
32%	25%	Tesoro	2	7.7	0	374	2616	2516	2516	- 1/4
7%	3%	Tex-Cm	1.22	3.4	9	2	3516	3516	3516	- 1/4
45%	36%	Tex-Est	2.10	4.9	9	76	4212	4212	4312	+ 1/4
27%	24%	TxET	p2	4.0	8.8	3	2714	2616	2714	- 1/4
31%	29%	TxET	p2	4.87	9.7	11	4116	4116	4116	+ 1/4
49%	34%	TexGT	7.40	5.8	8	11	4116	4116	4116	+ 1/4
23%	14%	TexInd	1.16	4.6	12	12	2216	2216	2216	
94%	67%	TexInt	1.00	2.5	13	349	6716	6716	6716	- 1/4
12%	7%	TexInt	.76	11	126	1016	1016	1016		
25%	25%	TexOGs	.25	9	41	3016	3016	3016		
42%	32%	TexPcl	.56	14	4	4121	4121	4121	- 1/4	
23%	10%	TexUll	1.40	7.1	8	322	1916	1916	1916	
51%	37%	Tex-1	p5	7.9	3	3716	3716	3716		
5%	24%	TexInd	1.40	5.7	7	108	2416	2416	2416	
33%	24%	TexIn	p2	7.2	7	2516	2516	2516		
26%	21%	TexIn	p1	6.4	6	516	2116	2116	2116	
28%	19%	Thikol	1.20	4.7	7	6	2516	2516	2516	
39%	34%	ThomBe	1.20	3.6	13	8	3316	3316	3316	
14%	10%	ThomIn	.48	4.4	7	7	11	1016	11	+ 1/4
26	15%	ThomJW	1.20	5.0	8	22	2316	2316	2316	+ 1/4
9%	7%	Thrift	.52	6.5	9	20	8	770	0	+ 1/4
27%	16%	Ticor	1.36	6.3	5	124	1916	1916	1916	
17	16%	Tidwell	.60	3.0	7	66	2016	2016	2016	+ 1/4
17%	10%	TigerIn	.50	2.1	7	348	1616	1616	1616	
31%	31%	Timel	1.38	2.7	9	76	3516	3516	3516	- 1/4
29	29%	Timel	p1	5.3	9	14	2916	2916	2916	- 1/4
26	29%	Timel	1.43	8	1	2916	2916	2916		
55%	43%	Timkin	2.00	4.3	7	4	4516	4516	4516	
16%	7%	Tishman	1.76	22	6	6	816	816	816	
17%	7%	ToddSh	1.11	14	14	14	1416	1416	1416	
27%	23%	TolEd	p2	1.12	8.8	35	7416	2416	2416	
26%	25%	TolEd	p2	2.35	9.3	2	2516	2516	2516	+ 1/4
25%	24%	TolEd	p2	2.21	0.9	6	2416	2416	2416	
1%	1%	TonkaCo	.48	5.2	37	21	916	916	916	
9%	6%	TootKrol	4.08	4.7	10	3	816	816	816	
16%	10%	Tracor	1.28	1.8	7	12	1516	1516	1516	
34%	30%	Trane	1.36	4.1	7	46	134	134	134	
33%	32%	TranUn	1.92	5.5	5	55	3316	3316	3316	
13	7%	TWA	.50	2.1	3	615	1216	1216	1216	
26%	17%	TWA	p2	2	9.4	30	2816	2816	2816	
18%	16%	TWA	p1	1.90	11	73	1716	1716	1716	
16%	13%	TWA	.80	5.8	5	427	1416	1416	1416	
24%	21%	TranInt	1.96	8.8	8	2216	2216	2216		
23%	17%	TransCo	1.10	5.7	7	67	1916	1916	1916	
16%	14%	TransCo	.52	6.0	8	16	816	816	816	
28%	25%	TrigP	p2	5.9	6	3	26	26	26	
13%	9%	Transol	.32	2.7	3	516	12	12		
27%	21%	TranW	1.60	7.3	6	816	2116	2116	2116	
35%	26%	Travirs	1.28	4.4	6	103	2916	2916	2916	
47%	32%	Travir	p1	2.5	9.9	1	3316	3316	3316	
22%	18%	TricCon	2.20	5.2	14	54	1616	1616	1616	
21%	14%	TrisPac	1.43	3.3	7	120	3116	3116	3116	
24%	20%	TrisTec	1.40	4.9	15	3016	3016	3016		

Ch'reg										Ch'reg													
- 17 Month - Stock					Sle.					Sle.					3 p.m. Prev.								
High.	Low.	Div	In	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	High	Low	Div	In	\$	Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close
7%	4%	UnionCp	9	39	5%	546	514																
16%	14%	UnionCp	1.36	91	9	101	15	147%	147%	147%	147%												
41%	38%	UniEl	p25.0	9.0	220	39	39	39	39	+ 3%													
5.6%	4%	UniEl	p45.0	92	2120	49%	494	494	494	494													
27%	24%	UniEl	p2.12	13	2	234	234	234	234	234													
31	27%	UniEl	p27.3	9.6	4	284	284	284	284	284													
88%	81%	UniEl	p74.4	91	4	8104	816	816	816	816	+ 1%												
58%	52%	UniEl	p74.4	91	4	8104	816	816	816	816	+ 1%												
57%	54%	UOCa	2.20	45	6	23	49%	494	494	494	494												
57%	54%	UOCa	p25.0	3.0	140	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	- 1%												
58%	42%	UPAcc	2	47	9	104	43%	424	424	424	424												
10.4%	7%	Untroyel	5.6	5.2	7	65	8	7%	7%	7%	7%												
91	90%	Untroyel	p8	95	2130	85	841	841	841	841	+ 1%												
14%	12%	UnBrand		7	6	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	- 1%												
11.2%	10%	UnBrand	p7	1	12	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	- 1%												
25%	21%	UnCels	1.72	5.4	3	124	30%	314	314	314	314	- 1%											
10	11	UnCels	5.4	5.4	4	134	14%	144	144	144	144	+ 1%											
20%	11	UnGtry	-1.2e	6	199	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%													
25%	25%	Ultim	2.56	9.4	7	9	274	224	224	224													
25%	25%	Ultim	p2.20	9.4	240	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	- 1%												
25%	25%	Ultim	p2.20	9.4	240	20%	20%	20%	20%	20%	- 1%												
25%	18%	Ultim	p2.00	4.2	7	8	16%	16%	16%	16%													
15%	12%	Ultim	p4.2	3.4	7	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	- 1%												
15%	14%	Ultim	1.16	1.8	1	4	9%	9%	9%	9%	- 1%												
15%	14%	UzerBk	1.04	5.4	7	21	12%	12%	12%	12%	- 1%												
44%	23%	UlnCul	1.20	4.2	7	23	29	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	- 1%											
11%	10%	UpkMn		39	14%	17%	17%	17%	17%	17%													
14%	10%	UnRef	.64	4.5	4	3	14%	14%	14%	14%	- 1%												
15%	14%	USFro	1.44	9.740	1	14%	14%	14%	14%	14%	- 1%												
25%	25%	USFridG	1.64	6.1	5	104	30%	50	50	50	50												
25%	21%	USGsys	1.60	6.7	7	237	24%	234	234	234	234	- 1%											
25%	21%	USGy	p8.0	7.4	6	204	24	24	24	24	- 1%												
0%	6%	USHom	24	3.6	4	22	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	+ 1%											
5%	5%	USInd	52	6.7	6	145	74	74	74	74	74												
15%	9%	USLassg	.48	3.6	5	27	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	- 1%											
5%	2%	USRtrv		5	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	- 1%												
25	18%	USScho	1.20	5.4	8	9	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
45%	45%	USTeel	1.65	6.0	16	999	27%	26%	26%	26%	26%	- 1%											
30%	25%	USTabc	1.60	5.5	11	29	29	29	29	29	- 1%												
41%	32%	UTech		5.7	6	198	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	- 1%											
22%	17%	UTch	p7.32	7.0	1	1054	105%	105%	105%	105%	105%	- 1%											
21%	17%	UTel	1.28	6.0	0	82	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	- 1%											
25%	20%	UTel	2.01	5.6	1	234	23	23%	23%	23%	23%	- 1%											
11.5%	6%	UTel	.50	1.8	10	1174	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	- 1%											
10%	5%	UTel	.56	6.6	7	18	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	- 1%											
25%	19%	UTel	p1.0	5.6	16	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	- 1%											
33%	27%	UTLeaf	1.00	3.4	7	2	25	35	35	35	35	+ 1%											
53%	53%	UpsilonC	2.0	3.6	12	200	24%	33%	33%	33%	33%	- 1%											
12%	14%	USLifE	.52	2.6	6	265	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%	- 1%											
12%	8%	USLifE	.96	8.4	6	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	- 1%												
23%	18%	USLifE	1.56	8.4	11	113	16%	18%	18%	18%	18%	- 1%											
1%	1%	UPL	p2.0	8.0	9	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	- 1%											
34%	33%	WaffJm	1.40	5.0	1	13	2014	23	2014	23	2014	+ 1%											
32%	27%	WaffJm	p1.63	5.7	2	30	30	30	30	30	30	- 1%											
9%	6%	WardPd		5	5	37	6	37	37	37	37	- 1%											
34	25%	WarnCom	.29	2.4	7	9	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	- 1%											
65	55%	WRC	p1.25	1.9	1	45	25	25	25	25	25	- 1%											
20%	23%	WashM	1.10	3.9	13	217	20%	27%	27%	27%	27%	- 1%											
26%	21%	WashM	2.08	8.4	8	19	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	- 1%											
25%	22%	WasN	p2.50	7.3	7	1	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	- 1%											
26%	20%	WasN	1.20	5.2	7	22	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
23%	23%	WasW	1.10	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
20%	17%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	22	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
23%	23%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
23%	23%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20	5.2	7	21	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	- 1%											
22%	16%	WasW	1.20																				

## **U.S. Commodity Prices**

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Cash prices in primary markets as reported today in New York were

**Not Available**

**SHELL EGGS** [22,500 doz.]  
 Mar 48.96 49.25 49.00 49.48 +  
 Apr 44.05 44.50 43.55 43.45 -  
 May 43.00 43.60 43.00 43.20 +  
 Jun 45.00 45.00 43.85 44.25 +  
 Jul 46.00 46.80 45.80 46.90 +  
 Sep. 51.25 51.40 50.50 50.50 -  
 Sales: March 276; April 143; May  
 June 151 July 1; Sep. 2.  
 Open interest: March 553; April 5  
 May 495; June 261; July 9; Sep. 51.  
**PORK BELLIES** [34,800 lbs]  
 Feb 79.97 79.77 71.30 72.70 +  
 Mar 78.82 79.82 78.50 71.77 -  
 May 74.07 74.87 78.55 71.68 -  
 Jul 73.25 73.47 78.15 71.85 -  
 Aug 70.12 70.12 67.50 68.32 +  
 Sales: Feb 576; March 433; May 25  
 Jul 760; Aug 114.

	Int'l Stock Indexes	1973	
	Yest.	Prev.	High
Amsterdam	85.10	85.49	85.40
Brussels	96.72	98.84	91.74
Frankfurt	151.03	151.29	151.39
London 30	469.90	471.00	497.30
London 500	231.51	231.18	234.33
Milan	61.01	61.41	61.81
Paris	92.60	92.20	98.18
Sydney	476.25	468.81	479.43
Tokyo (n)	385.42	384.84	385.63
Tokyo (o)	6186.30	5144.54	6176.30
Zurich	Closed	221.18	234.32
Int'l new.	int old		

## International Stock Indexes

**U - V - W - X**

21%	21%	21%	—	12%	7%
22%	21%	22	—	13%	7%
<b>Y - Z</b>					
21%	21%	21%	—	12%	7%
22%	21%	22	—	13%	7%

.20s	1.8	5	61	111%	107%	11	-
.50	1.7	14	25	29%	29%	29%	
1.36	9.3	5	146	146%	146%	146%	+
.20	1.14	307	164	16	16	16	+
.24	8.7	7	263	146%	146%	146%	-
p19.75	9.3	1710	1054	104%	104%	104%	-

15%	10%	Wmetc	.52	4.0	9	35	10%
9.5%	6.4%	WdCp	.40	4.3	8	47	9%
23%	16.4%	WdPl	.29	1.4	10	16	71
26.2%	17.4%	WlWh	1.40	7.7	6	54	164
23.2%	27.1%	WlWh	p12.20	4.8		5	53%
6	5%	WlIdAr			4	4	4%

# Meet the banker who can lead a worldwide financial team to your doorstep.

**PUK Turnover Rises**  
PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP-DJ).—Consolidated turnover of Péchiney, Ugine Kuhlmann, major aluminum and chemical concern, increased 17 per cent to 25.27 billion francs last year from 22.25 billion in 1976, the company announced.

# the world's largest group of banks?

11525 7042

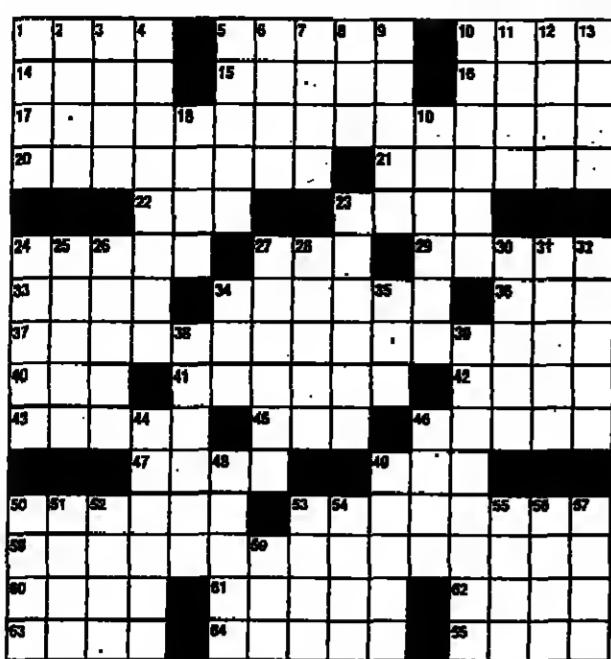
1988/90 12

## ARAB BANKING DIRECTORY





## CROSSWORD—By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

- Homophone for heart
- 5 Semite or pekin
- 10 Hearts — (plant)
- 14 Oriental baby-sitter
- 15 Brute
- 16 Dryden's "All for Love" is one of the most popular songs of 1965
- 20 Annie Oakleys
- 21 Dido's lover
- 22 Start of a kindergarten song
- 23 Gymnast
- 24 Word with ribs or parts
- 27 Gained the favor of
- 29 Gentle as —
- 33 "The nose should —" W.S. Gilbert
- 34 Jim Hart's specialty
- 36 Sheep-nosed river fish
- 37 Cavalier poet
- 40 Enero — diciembre period
- 41 "Newly decorated
- 42 "Up Your Heart," 1966 song
- 43 Nursery school's early arrival time
- 45 U.S.N.A. graduate
- 46 Far from private
- 47 Lady's man

**DOWN**

- 1 Homophone for heart
- 2 Housewife
- 3 Card game for two
- 60 about (date-setting phrase)
- 61 "Croat," N.M. motto
- 62 Pale blue hue
- 63 Seats for some members of the wedding
- 64 Wait a waiter waits for
- 65 Notch made by a saw
- 1 Better —
- 2 God of love
- 3 Go overboard
- 4 "We are the salt of —"
- 5 Misanthrope
- 6 FM the hull
- 7 Units of electrical resistance
- 8 "Ode — Nightingale"
- 9 Occurring every sixty minutes
- 10 City in NE France
- 11 Cupid's wings
- 12 Story of the Farnaces
- 13 "I Only Have — for You," 1934 song
- 18 Singer-dancer Laine
- 19 Who and whom
- 49 Capitol Hill ascent
- 50 Havana lover of Havanes
- 53 Divines
- 55 About (date-setting phrase)
- 56 "Croat," N.M. motto
- 57 Pale blue hue
- 58 Seats for some members of the wedding
- 59 Wait a waiter waits for
- 60 Notch made by a saw
- 61 Oliver —, English novelist
- 62 His wife got fat
- 63 "Common Sense" author
- 64 Bracket or sharp
- 65 Kiloh of tales
- 66 Fiber for suits
- 67 Love fest
- 68 Scottish court offices
- 69 Your bony brow was —
- 70 Burns
- 71 "You — My Sunshine," 1940 song
- 72 Kiloh of tales
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Art Buchwald

## Coping With the Storm

WASHINGTON.—How did people cope when they were stuck in their homes during the blizzard? In order to find out I made several telephone calls to friends in New York during last week's snowstorm.

The first call I made was to Bob Simon who lives in Mensey.

Mrs. Simon answered the phone. "It's outside. I'll call him."

Ten minutes later, Simon got Buchwald on the phone huffing and puffing. "What are you doing?" I asked him.

"Shoveling the driveway so I can get the car out."

"You're not going to drive today?"

"Got to. Got to get to the store if it kills me."

"What for?"

"My wife's out of cigarettes. She's afraid she's going to die if she doesn't get a cigarette."

"That bad?"

"She's sucking on a strand of spaghetti now, but she says it isn't the same thing. She tried to make a cigarette out of spaghetti leaves, but they wouldn't stay in the newspaper."

"Suppose the store isn't open when you get there?"

"She told me to smash the windows and lock."

"But you could get prison for that."

"She says it doesn't matter. She says she'll bring the kids up every Saturday to visit me, as long as I get her the cigarettes. I've got to go. She's rifling through the garbage compactor to see if she can find a butt."

"Let her do it," I said.

"This is the third time she's gone through it. She found all the butts on the first go-round. She won't believe there aren't any left."

"Okay," I said. "And have a nice day."

The second call I made was to a friend on Long Island. His wife told me he didn't make it home and was stuck at the

Waldorf Astoria. I called my friend at the Waldorf Astoria.

"Are you all right?" I asked.

"It's terrible," he said. "I tried to make the 3:45 from the station but it was canceled. So I had to get a room here. I never lived through anything like this. Wait a minute, that's room service." He went off the phone and I heard him say to someone, "Honey, did you want red wine or white wine with your chicken?" Then he came on again. "So like I said, no one can move. All we can do is wait it out. I could be here for days. Hold it will you?... Honey, turn down the TV set, will you?... You're lucky you aren't here. I wouldn't wish this on anyone... Not too much ice, sweetie... I'll never forgive the Long Island Railroad for what they did to me last night."

"Well, at least you're safe," I said.

If you can't share a room at the Waldorf Astoria with a salesman from Syracuse during the worst blizzard in 20 years being safe, then you don't know anything about snowstorms. Listen, I have to go now... my turtle soup is getting cold."

Très last call I made was to my sister in Kew Gardens.

"Edith, are you all right?"

"It's Harold."

"I wouldn't know."

"Why, where is he?"

"He's right here."

"If he's right there how come you don't know?"

"We haven't been talking for two days. As long as you're on the phone tell him that dinner is ready if he wants some."

Harold came on the phone. I said, "Edith says dinner is ready." Tell her I'm not hungry," he replied.

Edith came on the phone. I told her, "He says he's not hungry."

"She said, "Tell him that's too damn bad."

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"This is the third time she's gone through it. She found all the butts on the first go-round. She won't believe there aren't any left."

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He went off the phone and I heard him say to someone, "Honey, did you want red wine or white wine with your chicken?" Then he came on again. "So like I said, no one can move. All we can do is wait it out. I could be here for days. Hold it will you?... Honey, turn down the TV set, will you?... You're lucky you aren't here. I wouldn't wish this on anyone... Not too much ice, sweetie... I'll never forgive the Long Island Railroad for what they did to me last night."

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